THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1808. No. 1151.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

NIGHT SCHOOL

WILL be opened on MONDAY EVENING the 17th instant, in Fifth Street, near Wood Street.

A. DOWNING.

Pittsburgh, 4th October, 1808.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States directs, that for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States. "Each state shall appoint, in such manner, as the legislature "thereof may direct, a number of electors, "equal to the whole number of Senators and "Representatives to which the state may be "entitled in Congress."

And whereas, by an act of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 2d day of February 1802, it is enacted, "That an election shall be held in the city of "Philadelphia, and the several counties of this "commonwealth, by the citizens qualified to "vote for members of assembly, at the same "places at which the said members shall have "been voted for at the last preceding election, "on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December, which will be in the year "one thousand eight hundred and four, and on "the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December in every fourth year thereafter, for the purpose of electing electors of "President and Vice-President of the United "States; of which due notice shall be given "by the Sheriffs of the respective counties; "and the several judges, inspectors and clerks, "who shall have attended at the last election "for members of assembly, shall attend and "perform, at the said election of electors, the "like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as they are "or shall be liable to, at the election of members of the general assembly."

Public notice is hereby given, to the qualified electors aforesaid, of the county of Allegheny, that they meet in their several election districts, on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday of December, which will be on the fourth day of November next, and then and there, elect by ballot, twenty persons, (being the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State of Pennsylvania is entitled in the Congress of the United States) as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

And in and by the above recited act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given to the several judges, inspectors and clerks, who have attended at the last election for members of assembly, that they attend and perform, at the said election of electors, the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as they were liable to, at the election of members of the general assembly.

And public notitice is also given to the return judges from the several districts within the county of Allegheny aforesaid, that they meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh on Monday next after the said election of electors, being the 7th day of November next, and then and there perform those duties required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and thirty-third year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Just Received and for Sale

BY

JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, Jr.

Between Third & Fourth, in Market-st.

A general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Of almost every description, which he is enabled to sell at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26th, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK CHECKS,

Elegantly printed, on good paper.

Mercer County, ss.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Mercer, for the county of Mercer, the second Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, before the Honorable Jesse Moore, Esquire, President; and his Associate Judges of the same court

On the petition of Isaac Delks, a prisoner in the County Goal, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The court appoint the second Tuesday in November next for the hearing of the petitioner, and his creditors; and order and direct that his creditors get at least two weeks notice in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Commonwealth, which said notice, shall be at leatt two weeks previous to the time of hearing.

By the Court.

J. FINDLEY, Pro'y.

The Creditors of the Petitioner, in pursuance of the above rule, will please to take notice, to attend if they think proper, at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

ISAAC DELKS.

September 24, 1808.

Wanted Immediately,

Twenty barrels of good Whiskey, for which

SALT will be given at a reasonable price.

Apply to

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1808.

Evening School.

MATTHEW B. LOWRIE,

Informs his friends and the public, that he will begin his *Night School*, for the instruction of young men and boys, on Monday evening the 17th inst. in Third street, between Market and Wood streets.—The hours of attendance from 6 to half past 9 o'clock.

A few boys from the country may be accommodated with boarding and lodging, to attend his Day School.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1808.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received an additional supply of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, few a tons Pig Lead, and a quantity of Salt Petre, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, *August* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

FOUND,

ON the 5th of Sept. inst. in Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, a lady's black *Satin Cloak*, which, it has since been discovered, had been dropped by a woman who appeared to be insane. The owner may have it by paying for this advertisement.

JACOB HAFFA,

Corner of Fifth and Liberty Sts.

September 26, 1808.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber commences his *EVENING SCHOOL* on Monday the 17th October, inst. when he engages to pay the utmost attention to those intrusted to him.

In his *DAY SCHOOL* the course of education is as usual; Arithmetic in its different parts, Penmanship, and Elocution. The last in particular, he would observe, depends much, very much, on a right initial education. Nature may be obstinate, and a few great geniuses, it is true, have over-leaped the prescribed bounds, and in spite of a wrong education, become eminent orators; but nine in ten are formed from first principles. The subscriber, therefore, begins with his infant pupil and progresses by such approved methods, as in due time, if there is sufficent capacity, will not fail to form him not only a correct and elegant reader, but an approved declaimer either at the bar or in the pulpit. His abilities, however, and care of his scholars, he submits to a generous public, and request a continuance of its favours.

THOMAS ABRAHAM,

2d st. opposite Cash Bank.

Pittsburgh, October 5, 1808.

☞ *ROOMS TO LET.*

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber on the 19th of last January, delivered to *John Harrison*, whom I was acquainted with in Philadelphia formerly, but his residence of late has been in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a letter with Thirty Dollars inclosed, directed to Robert Tackaberry, near Pittsburgh; said Harrison said he was well acquainted with the family in Ireland, and wished to have an opportunity of seeing him and the rest of the family lately arrived; but I am informed by letters from R. Tackaberry he did not call to deliver said letter, though he called to see some acquaintance in Pittsburgh. I had a better opinion of said Harrison, and did not expect he would be guilty of a breach of trust, as I gave him as a present Six Dollars towards travelling charges. He was seen in Washington county since, and brought a great deal of fine cloaths to his wife, who with her father is gone down the river Ohio I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in jail, to be tried for a breach of trust, by producing the jailor's receipt of his commitment to me.

JOSEPH FEARON,

No. 93, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

September 10, 1808.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 3.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing ship America, capt. Lelar, 42 days from Amsterdam.—Capt. Lelar left Amsterdam the 17th August, by special permission obtained through the agency of Gen. Armstrong, for the purpose of bringing out Mr. Baker, the bearer of the dispatches to France by the St. Michaels. Mr. Baker landed at New-Castle and proceeded immediately for Washington.—Gen. Armstrong had made repeated applications to the French government without success, for permission for a vessel to bring out Mr. Baker. He had therefore to proceed to Holland, where after much importunity, this conveyance was allowed; the embargo in Holland being rigidly maintained. Capt. Lelar informs, that the condemnation of American vessels and property, by the prize courts at Paris, were very numerous. Nothing which came under their cognizance escaped. In Holland there existed a total depression of every kind of business.

But the most important and pleasing article of intelligence received by the America, is the following, which we have the assurance of capt. Leler and his intelligent passengers, is entitled to full and implicit credit:

On the 17th Sept. lon. 17, 50, W. lat. 40, N. was boarded by the British frigate Euridice, nine days out from Lisbon, the boarding officer from which informed that General JUNOT *had capitulated to the English and Portuguese forces*, and that *all Portugal* was in possession of the patriots and the English; and that the Russian fleet lying in the Tagus, had been taken by the English and sent to England.

This intelligence, which, from the manner and period of its being communicated, bespeaks immediate belief, receives additional credibility from the artitcles which are given in this day's Gazette, from the English papers, all of which demonstrate that the British forces under Sir A. Wellesley, co-operating with the Portuguese, were on the eve of making a bold and well concerted movement against gen. Junot. In England, so early as the middle of August, the public expectation was anxiously looking for an event of this nature.

Capt. Lelar was boarded by the British Jamaica frigate, the captain of which politely favored him London papers to the 15th August, from which we extract the following:—

It would appear from one or two articles in the latest papers (we have not the intermediate papers of the 10th, 11th, and 12th Aug.) that Joseph Bonaparte had been obliged to abandon the *throne* of Spain; but that, with characteristic prudence, he had carried off all the wealth and paraphernalia of the *crown*.

It would appear from all the accounts that the St. Michaels had not left England, for either France or America, so late as Aug. 15.

LONDON, *Aug.* 14.—The dispatches which have been so anxiously expected from lord Collingwood, with details of the glorious victory of the Patriots over Dupont, had not arrived at a late hour last night. The intelligence, however which has been received at different times from the north of Spain, and in the most authentic shape, places that important fact beyond dispute, whilst it excites a lively impatience to be acquainted with all the circumstances of the gallant atchievement. This laudable anxiety of the public is not likely to remain long unsatisfied. We have every reason to conclude, that in our next we shall be enabled to give the details to the public, as there is every probability of an arrival from Cadiz, in the course of this day or tomorrow. In the mean time, any account of the various operations which preceded the final surrender of the enemy's force, cannot fail to be gratifying.—The letters of gen. Castanos to the supreme Junta of Seville, respecting the movements and operations of his army which are given in another part of our paper, though not of so late a date as those which we published some days ago, will yet be read with interest and satisfaction. In the absence of any direct intelligence of the progress of the patriotic army, after the surrender of Dupont, these official documents, announcing several of the particular actions which preceded that event, cannot fail of giving some relief to the eager expectatiion of the public. Castanos appears to have conducted himself during the whole of the campaign, in a manner that shews him well entitled to the confidence of his countrymen, and eminently qualified for the important and confidential post assigned to him. The operations of his army were planned with all the prudence of an experienced general, and executed with all the ardour and activity of an enterprising soldier. The event has amply corresponded with the means, and both prove, that Spain has many officers not inferior in any one requisite qualification of a general, to the most celebrated amongst the leaders of their perfidious invaders.

The gazettes in which these official documents appeared, were brought by the Gibraltar, from which place she sailed on the 5th inst. Various other articles of intelligence have been received by the same conveyance, which, though interesting, as they confirm the accounts previously received of the successes of the patriots in different parts of the north and east of Spain, present nothing of novelty. The

patriots are every where on the alert, anxious to emulate the conduct of those who have already covered themselves with glory, and to share in the extermination of the remnant of the French army amongst them. The Austrians have pushed into Biscay, the Galacians advanced into Castile; and whilst the French are in all directions retreating towards the line of communication with France, the patriots are pressing forward from every point, to recover the small portion of their country which yet may remain in the hands of the French.—Whilst the contending parties are relatively so situated, on one side dispersed, dispirited and repeatedly defeated; on the other concentrated, confident, and perpetually triumphant, there can be no ground for supposing that the struggle will now be obstinate or protracted.—A single blow would, in the present situation of the French in that country, effectually overthrow all prospect of their being able again to retain a footing in it. The defeat of Bessieres, or the capture of Joseph, would equally avail for that purpose. But in any event the cause of Spain must be triumphant.

Reports are in circulation, that the departure of Bonaparte for Bayonne was connected with a project for accumulating a force capable of bearing down all opposition in Spain. Even an army of one hundred thousand men is said to have been marched from Paris towards that country. Those who incline to such rumours, would do well to consider, that one half of Bonaparte's forces is in Germany, that a fourth of it has been disposed of in Spain and Portugal, and that the remaining fourth has ample employment in Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Dalmatia, and in the interior of France. The guards may have been marched from Paris, and joined by a body of conscripts, for the purpose of reinforcing an army that was on foot, or supposed to be in existence in Spain, when Bonaparte left Bayonne. But the surrender of Dupont, and the evacuation of Madrid and the Castiles, will alter the case, and change the destination of the reinforcement. The approaching war with Austria will require all the men that can be assembled, and more than can be well spared; for even though no Frenchman should remain in Spain, it will require a considerable body of French troops to watch that country on the side of the Pyrenees. Pallafox has continued to immortalize himself by his defence of Saragossa, against the repeated assaults of the constantly worsted corps of Lefebvre; and Cuesta, after having made a dash to surprize Joseph on his way to Madrid, has taken post at Salamanca.

Of the operations of Sir A. Wellesley since his arrival in Portugal, no official accounts have yet been received. Indeed, it is not officially known that he has effected a landing in that country; that he had landed, however, about the 27th ult. at Peniche we have no doubt; and little, that in his meditated attack upon Lisbon, he will have the co-operation of gen. Spencer's corps of upwards of 5,000 men, which will bring the total amount of his force to about 16,000. From Peniche he was to shape his march through Mafra and Clatra, to the Tagus; and when arrived at the mouth of the river, he was first to proceed to the reduction of St. Julien and of Balem, which he would attack on the land side, while on that of the sea he would have the powerful co-operation of sir Charles Cotton. This task, however arduous in some respects, they would soon have performed; the fall of Lisbon and of Junot would naturally follow. It is the character of this man to make a determined and desperate resistance; but knowing, as he must, that he will cut off from all reinfercements and retreat, he will feel the necessity of a surrender, not perhaps till after a sharp and sanguinary conflict, to save his honor. Anxious, therefore, as we are, to be in possession of official accounts of the defeat of Junot and the deliverance of Portugal, our anxiety does not arise from any apprehension of a failure, but from an impatience to ascertain what share of effort and success may have been reserved for the British forces, in this glorious struggle for the independence of Portugal and Spain. When we reflect on the known skill and intrepidity of their commander, our fears are further allayed; and thus the confidence which we repose in the talents of a distinguished general may prepare us to hear of his exploits, with less surprize and admiration. But these are emotions of a transient nature: the fruits of such a victory will be solid and durable.

By a vessel arrived from Gibralter, a letter has been received by the Lady of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, dated the 24th of July, in which it is stated that Sir Hugh Dalrymple has just received a dispatch from Gen. Castanos, informing him of the unconditional surrender of Dupont's corps, and of the capitulation of the corps which has passed the Sierra Morena to reinforce that officer. This communication must remove every shadow of a doubt, which even the most sceptical incredulity could entertain of an event as glorious for the Spanish arms as it is disastrous for the reputation and designs of the common enemy of all nations.

The spirit of loyalty, and the unanimous feeling of public spirit, which has manifested itself thorughout all parts of the Spanish monarchy, is one of the most remarkable features of the present struggle in which the Spanish people is engaged.—Not only the inhabitants of the Peninsula, but those of the most distant and least favored dependencies, have shewn the same generous disposition to resist usurpation, and maintain their legitimate sovereign, and their native independence. Even in Teneriffe, the people, as soon as they were apprised of the perfidy of Bonaparte, and the imprisonment of their Royal Family, declared their determination to oppose the projected usurpation, and immediately arrestd all the French in the island, and put a guard upon the French consul's house. When a national spirit of loyalty is diffused thus widely throughout a populous empire, a Tyrant may attempt conquest, but he cannot insure subjugation.

When sir Arthur Wellesley left Corunna, on the 25th ult. his plan for the reduction of Portugal was to land his army of 10,000 men at Peniche, to the northward of Lisbon, where his marches would be easy through Mafra and Cintra, to the Tagus. When arrived at the mouth of that river, his first object would be, the reduction of the forts of St. Julien, and of Balem, both weak on the landside, and in which sir Charles Cotton would most vigorously cooperate on that of the sea. There is also the little Rock of Bugeo, surmounted by Fort St. Lawrence, in the centre of the mouth of the Tagus, which must be reduced by the British admiral. It was expected that, with general Spencer's division and the Portuguese patriots, sir Arthur would be enabled to muster a force of 25,000 men for the attack.

When Joseph Bonaparte found that he could not maintain himself upon the *throne* of Spain, he determined to secure the *crown*, and therefore carried off with him all the regalia and other valuables of the Spanish court.

Journals of the attacks on Saragossa.

ARRAGON, June 26.—Since the 23d, when the French suffered great loss, gen. Lefebvre has retired to Epila. He was attacked there by the Marquis De Lagan and a large force of Arragonese, and he would have been totally defeated, but for the flight of two divisions of peasants. He lost, however, 1000 men.

27.—Gen. Verdier arrived to reinforce the enemy with about 2400 men, cavalry and infantry, and some Portuguese. They attacked Sarragossa and Monte Torrero.—They were repulsed with the loss of 800 men killed, a great number wounded, six pieces of artillery, five cars of ammunition, drums, musical instruments, &c. The loss on our side was much less. An express arrived with intelligence of the approach of 7000 Valencians with 26 pieces of cannon. These troops were ordered to remain in reserve and concealment, to fall in on the enemy the next day when engaged.

28.—The enemy renewed the attack in the morning on Torrero and the city, but were bravely repulsed, loosing nearly the whole of their cavalry, and much of their infantry. At Torrero some injury was suffered by the retreat of the artillery, through the treachery of the commander. The batteries thus became silent at the most interesting time. The Valencians arrived, though rather late, but they could not dislodge the enemy from Torrero.

From thence the city was battered, and in the night a powder magazine exploded, by which 14 houses were destroyed and about 200 persons killed. At this moment the enemy presented themselves in three places, hoping to be able to enter, and the column which attempted the entrance of Overta naqueda in front of the powder magazine was totally destroyed. It was resolved that all the French resident at Arragon, with their families, should be made prisoners.

29.—The commandant of Artillery, who sold the batteries of Torrero, was drummed out and shot. A person was hanged, who was detected taking letters to Murat, informing him that the three gates were sold. This day the enemy were beat as usual.

30.—The fire was continued with great loss to the French.

July 1.—The fire was continued, and did not cease till ten in the morning, being 36 hours without interruption.—Many of the enemy fell, and a great number of cars collected for the wounded.

2.—The taking of prisoners and the bombardment followed. Three fell in the Pilau, but did no damage worthy of notice, neither did any other that fell in the city.

3.—From morning till night the fire did not cease. Our troops shewed great ardour.

4.—Yesterday Torrero was reconquered.—The French lost all their officers. Their cavalry was reduced to thirteen horses, and the infantry completely ruined.

5.—We have learned that the wounded could not be accommodated in the convents or guardhouses at Tudela, and that they were removed in cars to Pampeluna. Of two captains of artillery who were wounded one is dead. Thirty Chasseurs who were in search of provisions, were disarmed at Tausto.

The ship Camilla, Capt. Warden, of this port has arrived at New-York in 34 days from Cadiz. Sailed the 28th Aug.—Our correspondent informs us, that a gentleman passenger in her, had just come up from the ship, informs that he saw general Dupont at Cadiz, a prisoner—that there was not a Frenchmen left in the province of Valencia, the old settlers having been beheaded, and the French troops driven to the Mountains. An immence force of Patriots were in full march for Madrid, and no doubt was entertained of their getting possession of it, Sir A. Wellesly, Gens. Moore and Spencer had landed near Lisbon and formed a junction with the Portuguese troops.—Bonaparte had returned to Paris, in consequence it was said of the Northern Powers having declared against him. Twelve thousand Frenchmen were blown up at a small town near Saragossa, the gates having been opened to them by the Patriots.—Our Correspondents promise us details to-morrow, and announce another ship below at noon yesterday.

The report of Austria having declared war against France, is repeated by the arrival of the Camilla, from Cadiz.

Another imperial Degree.—Bonaparte (says a London paper of Aug 5,) has issued another decree at Bayonne, which was received in Holland on the 27th ult. directing that all American property seized under the degree of the 21st Nov. should be immediately sold and the proceeds paid into the Caisse d'Escomptes there to remain until the final issue of the pending negociation between France and America.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his friend in this city, dated

"CADIZ, *Aug.* 27, 1808.

"The Spaniards continue to have the decided advantage over the French. The Arragons at Saragossa have made themselves immortal. Thirteen attacks have been made on that city by the French troops, with never less than from 12 to 14,000 men, and each time beat off; the last was decisive, though a very bloody one. The town, no longer able to resist against the French, mined the principal streets, and having filled them with powder and charged bombs, they let the French into the city to the number of eight thousand, and so soon as they were well in, they set fire to the trains and blew them all up—they then sallied out, and completely beat the remaining body and compelled them to evacuate the whole island. At the lowest calculation 25,000 French have been killed in Arragon. No less than 1000 women were killed in the last attack on Sarragossa, fighting by the sides of their husbands and fathers. At the very lowest calculation, Bonaparte has lost 75,000 men in Spain—and he may calculate to a certainty on loosing 30,000 in Portugal. Madrid has been evacuated by the French, who have retreated to Burgos—They attempted to march from Paris towards France, but all Biscay being now in arms, they have returned to Burgos, and are fortifying themselves there. Joseph, our new king that was to be, is said to be with them—He was exactly one week in Madrid, but he found his quarters too warm for him."

Capt. Warden, of the ship Camilla, left Cadiz on the 27th of August. He informs that Joseph Bonaparte (the mushroom king of Spain) had reached Madrid, but was retracing his steps back to the frontiers. The French after nearly destroying the town, had been driven out of Barcelona; and at Valencia, the French inhabitants had been exterminated by a general massacre. The Spaniards had sprung a mine at Sarragossa, by which eight thousand French fell victims. The British fleet had withdrawn from Cadiz, and the French fleet were laid up. A Spanish 74 sailed about 15 days before captain Warden, for La Vera Cruz and Havanna: a frigate was ready to tail for Lima, and a 74 for the southward.

From our printed accounts we learn, that on the arrival of Dupont at Port St. Mary, a town situated on she Bay of Cadiz, in consequence of the discovery among his baggage of some church plate which had been plundered from Cordova, the populace assembled and in a tumultuous manner drove off the soldiers who had the charge of it, which they completely ransacked, and carried off whatever was valuable, particularly a great number of gold and silver vessels belonging to the cathedral of Cordova.—Dupont by letter demanded restitution of the governor; to which the latter replied,—"I have received your letter of yesterday, reclaiming the baggage, &c. destroyed by the populace of St. Mary, and invoking the honor of the Spanish nation. I detest the conduct of the criminals, and am anxious for the glory of Spain: but your own proceedings have occasioned it—and it could never have been my intention, or that of the Supreme Junta, that your excellency should carry out of Spain the fruits of your rapacity, cruelty, and irreligion.

"Is there in reason any principle which prescribes good faith and humanity towards an army which entered the kingdom under the mask of friendship, and robbed it of its sovereign; at the same time extorting homage to a new one made by violence, profaning the sacred temples, and carrying desolation into the royal palaces, the towns and villages? I will however, endeavor to secure your personal safety and subsistence, and will take the most effectual measures for your speedy transportation to France, &c."

We have little else than proclamations, inviting the Spaniards to loyalty, to perseverance, and to exertion.

Captain Warden is the bearer of dispatches for government.

From an official account of the battle of Baylon, it is stated that Dupont's division that surrendered to gen. Castanos, consisted of 8242 with their arms, colours, and eagles; and that of Bedell's division consisted of 10,000 with their arms and artillery. The French lost 2200 killed on the field of battle, and 400 wounded. The Spaniards had 248 killed, and 735 wounded.

A letter from the most respectable quarter in Gibraltar, of the 22d Aug. says:—"The news has just reached us, of the surrender of the whole of the French army under Junot, at Lisbon, to the British forces, and Junot himself a prisoner to the Spaniards and Portuguese, who attempted his escape from his army. Five thousand French troops, in two bodies, that were marching to relieve Junot, has been totally cut to pieces by the Spaniards—not a single individual is spared."

From the Boston Palladium, Oct. 4.

From Spain.—Capt Harding, who left Cadiz Aug. 23, informs, that the French troops who capitulated under Dupont, had arrived at Cadiz for embarkation, and vessels were preparing for them. The British it was understood, would suffer them to go home. The impression at the time he sailed was, that there was, scarcely a Frenchman in arms in Spain. Several of the American captains, whose vessels were detained at Algeziras, were at Seville, and had assurances of immediate orders for the release of their vessels. Capt. H. brought dispatches from the American Envoy at Madrid.

It was reported as fact, that Austria and Italy had declared against France, and that some actions had taken place between them and the French.

Adm. Collingwood still commanded off Cadiz, but in consequence of the peace, and the success of the patriots, he was preparing to go up the Mediterranean.

Gen. Dupont was in close confinement, because, it was said, he was endeavouring to improve his situation to act the part of a spy.

The French prisoners at Cadiz had attempted to rise; in consequence of which the citizen soldiers took their own arms home every night, instead of depositing them in the magazine.

RECOVERY OF LISBON.

On the 6th of Septemeber, near to St. Michaels, capt Harding was boarded from the British frigate Eugene, five days from Lisbon for Halifax, and informed, that the British took possession of Lisbon on the 29th or 30th of August, and the French army, of 17,000 men surrendered to the British, after a severe action of two days, that about 1000 of the British were killed, and 2 or 3000 of the French, and a great number wounded; and that the Russian fleet had capitulated, and was to be sent to England. The Eugene, was from England, with a convoy to Lisbon, and was only off there one day.

We have been favoured with the loan of files of Spanish Gazettes, printed at Seville and Cadiz; the most interesting articles of which will be translated for future numbers.—By a letter from gen. Palafox, contained in these papers, it appears that the French, disheartened and repeatedly defeated, had precipitately retreated from before Saragossa, on the night of the 13th of August, leaving behind their artillery, ammunition, &c.—Gen. Palafox writes to the Junta, that he dispatched 4000 of his best troops in pursuit of them, and that he, with his main body of 10,000 would immediately advance to cut off their retreat to Navarre; and, as he observes, "chastise them for the vexations, oppressions, and perfidies committed on the Spanish people."

Mr. Meade, the U. S. navy agent in Cadiz, writes to a gentleman in Salem, that in Spain and Portugal, 140,000 French troops had been destroyed; that 24,000 were then prisoners in the province of Andalusia; and that to hope to effect any thing in Spain, Bonaparte must send a force of 200,000 men.

BALTIMORE, *October 8.*

St. MICHAEL ARRIVED!

This morning the St. Michael arrived from L'Orient, which she left on the 21st August. The messenger she brought has proceeded to Washington. By this arrival we are informed, that our affairs in France are gloomy as they can well be, without a prospect of their being bettered. The decrees continue in force, and condemnations of American property are rapidly proceeding. There was nothing known in France respecting the great disasters their affairs have sustained in Spain, except that a French paper of the 20th Aug. mentions, that Joseph Bonaparte has left Madrid.

No change has taken place in England more favorable than the former state of things; nor was there any probability of the Orders in Council being removed. Thus the British seem to be well satisfied with our abandonment of the the ocean, and are seeking, in every part of the world, the means of doing without our produce. A few months longer, and the Embargo will have raised us up enemies in the Spaniards, more jealous rivals in the English, numerous competitors in the markets we formerly enjoyed, and an aggravation of the injuries France has inflicted, in a progression equal to our forbearance and submission!

What will Americans now think of the foul assertion, propagated from a member of the administration for electioneering purposes, that when the St. Michael arrived, the Embargo would be removed!!!

ELECTION.

The consequence of the triumph obtained by the Federal Republicans throughout the State, is an implicit condemnation of the Embargo system; General Smith will not be re-chosen Senator at the next session, and no more examples will be given of a legislation not reconcileable with reason and the sentiments of the State. After following for so many years the banners of a few families and individuals, the freemen of the state have broken them for ever because they were used as the rallying emblems of self interest and aggrandizement, without regard to the happiness and security of the commonwealth.

Not all the activity and zeal of the jugglers and their blind partizans can hereafter stop the current, which has now taken a contrary direction and will more and more overwhelm the devices they had erected to regulate and direct it. "The waves will cover them, and they will sink to the bottom like a stone."

Maryland consists of nineteen counties, each entitled to 4 delegates, and contains 2 cities, (Baltimore and Annapolis) each entitled to 2. Of these, the Federalists have succeeded in Alleghany, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's, Somerset, Dorset and Worchester. This gives them a majority of 1 county, or 4 representatives. Annapolis is neutralized by its delegates being opposed. The American admits we have one Federalist in Talbot, and two in Caroline. The comparison of strength is, therefore, this:

Whole Representation		—80
Federal, 10 Counties		40
3 members from Caroline and Talbot	}	3
1 do. from Annapolis		1
Federal,		44
Democratic,		35
Federal Majority,		9

Exclusive of at least one other county, whose election is said to be vitiated by illegal votes.

If the people do not take off the Embargo by a Change of Administration, we shall be ruined!

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1808.

The following is the result of the general Election for Allegheny county.

GOVERNOR.

James Ross,	1249
Simon Snyder,	2118

CONGRESS.

Alexander W. Foster,	1235
Samuel Smith	2121

SENATORS.

Jonathan Coulter	1241
James Semple	1258
Abner Lacock,	2109
Nathaniel Irish,	2117

ASSEMBLY.

Robert Baldwin,	1222
William Wilkins,	1323
Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.	1266
James Bovard,	1210
Francis M'Clure,	2097
James Patterson,	2137
John Wilson	2127
Jacob Mechlin	2044

COMMISSIONER.

William M'Clure,	1315
Thomas Baird,	2045

The democratic candidates are elected.—Their names are in italic.

In all the counties west of the Allegheny mountains the Snyderite ticket has succeeded.

MR. SCULL,

SEVERAL of my friends, who imagine the embargo is to do wonders for the manufacturers of this country, at the expence, or rather ruin of the mercantile interest, knowing too, that I have been long an advocate for Americans manufacturing, for themselves, the rude produce of their own fields, have requested me to make an estimate of what may be expected from cotton-spinning, on a small scale. --Having little else to do, I will endeavor to give the public a general idea of the spinning machinery, which will soon be in operation, above the town, on the Monongahela.

This machinery is contrived for the power of one horse. The horse walks within a large wheel, whose axis or shaft lies horizontal across the whole length of the inside of the building. On this shaft there is a *drum*, which by the aid of leather bands, turns the carding, roving and spinning machinery.

If the horse walks at the rate of two miles an hour, one set of cards may turn off nearly 20lb. of rovings per day: but the quantity that the spinning machinery, (or mule, as it is called) which is of 90 spindles, may spin in the same time, depends upon the fineness of the yarn: besides if the yarn be spun very fine it will take a greater number of revolutions of the wheel to make the same length of thread, and consequently longer time. This is known to every old woman: but I write for the information of the young ladies.

To spin fine yarn, is more profitable than course, to the spinner: but, as the cotton that comes to Pittsburgh is not of the first quality, the machinery is adapted for a middle kind, and for general purposes. The above number of spindles may spin, with great ease, thirty-four cuts of such yarn in an hour. An one horse power, ought certainly to turn double the above machinery: but it is best however, not to expect too much, without full experience.

The expence of erecting such machinery, in the first attempt, is always much greater, perhaps double, than afterwards, when it becomes known to a greater number of artists. This ought not however to deter men of capital from embarking in such undertakings; as the profits are always proportionably greater in the beginning.

At the time the English invented the carding and spinning machinery, all printed, stained and dyed cottons or calicoes were totally prohibitted from being imported from foreign parts; and white cottons and nankeens paid a duty of about 50 per cent. This was not a temporary embargo to ruin some, in order to make the fortunes of others. It was a permanent law, like those of the *Medes & Persians*, enacted to protect and encourage industry, as the satute of William III. expressly declares; and the consequence was, that no nation either ancient or modern grew up to such an astonishing greatness and riches, in the short space of twenty years, as England did, after the invention of spinning machinery, the consequence of those restrictions.

These laws were enacted, as has been already said, to encourage their own citizens at home, and to hold out inducements to foreign artists to settle in England: and numerous were the statutes made for their encouragement and protection.

If the immense riches, so acquired, by the ingenuity and industry of the people, has been squandered away by an ignorant and profligate ministry, shall we despise the virtues of patient ingenuity and persevering industry, which were the producing causes?

To promote these virtues in the citizens, is the characteristic of a wise government; also, to let them peaceably enjoy the fruits of those virtues in peace. On the contrary, to drive men to idleness by a temporary embargo—to oblige them suddenly to change their occupations and habits of life, is the ruin of a country; and must bring on the decay, consumption and decline of any body politic whatever.

The industrious citizens of every country are divided into three classes. 1st. Those who labour in agriculture and assist nature, in a thousand ways, to bring forth her abundant productions. 2d. The mechanic, who improves upon these productions, so as to make them sometimes a thousand fold more valuable to himself and his fellow men, than they were, when they were presented to him by nature.—3dly, The merchants, those ministering spirits, who quitting the pleasure, risk all danger to diffuse the bounties of heaven over the face of the earth. Now I wish to see agriculture carried on without slavery; yet, if once it has crept in, let us endeavor to eradicate it, without risking the political constitution. I also never desire to see another excise duty laid upon any production of the arts. I wish the merchant to be left at perfect liberty to judge of his own risks and dangers, without being commanded or PERMITTED, from the counting house desk. The merchants are a sagacious people. Self interest is continually before them: and a bee-hive should seldom be disturbed.

If we had a wise government, that would attend to the interests of these three great divisions of society; and could be brought to believe, that an injury done to one is an injury to the whole, there is no doubt but this back country would become rich by spinning, weaving, and working in iron: but this uncertain embargo gives no encouragement to men of genius and men of money, to unite talents and capital for their own and the public good.

Other nations have laid restrictions upon the industry and enterprize of their neighbours, for the encouragement of their own citizens. The restriction we use does not affect England, and adds no stimulus to our own industry. I hope, nevertheless, in spite of all opposition, that the cotton manufactory will gain a footing in this country. He can be no patriot who will not lend it his aid. He must be sold to England who throws cold water upon it.

J. LITHGOW.

The following letter was written by General WASHINGTON, a few months previous to his death, to Patrick Henry, Esq. of Virginia. We wish the people of the western country to read it with attention.

(" Confidential.)

" *Mount-Vernon, Jan.* 15, 1799.

" DEAR SIR.

" At the threshold of this letter, I ought to make an apology for its contents; but if you will give me credit for my motives, I will contend for no more, however erroneous my sentiments may appear to you. It would be a waste of time to attempt to bring to the view of a person of your observation and discernment, the endeavors of a certain party among us, to disquiet the public mind with unfounded alarms; to arraign every act of the administration; to set the people at variance with their government, and to embarrass all its measuers.—Equally useless would it be to predict what must be the inevitable consequence of such policy, if it cannot be arrested. Unfortunately, and extremely do I regret it, the state of Virginia has taken the lead in this opposition.—I have said the *state*, because the conduct of its legislature, in the eyes of the world, will authorise the expression—because it is an incontrovertable fact, that the principal leaders of the opposition dwell in it; and because no doubt is entertained, I believe, that with the help of the chiefs in the other states, all plans are arranged; and systematically pursued by their followers in other parts of the union, tho' in no state except Kentucky, that I have heard of, has legislative countenance been obtained, beyond Virginia. It has been said, that the great mass of the citizens of this state, are well affected notwithstanding, to the general government of the union; and I am willing to believe it—nay, do believe it;—but how is this to be reconciled with their suffrages at the elections of representatives, both to congress and their state legislature, who are men opposed to the first, and, by the tendency of the measures, would destroy the latter? Some among us have endeavoured to account for this inconsistency, and though convinced themselves of its truth, they are unable to convince others, who are unacquainted with the internal policy of the state. One of the reasons assigned, is, that the most respectable and best qualified persons among us will not come forward. Easy and happy in their circumstances at home, and believing themselves secure in their liberty and property, will not forsake them or their occupations, and engage in the turmoil of public business; or expose themselves to the calumnies of their opponents, whose weapons are *detraction*. But at such a crisis as this, when every thing dear and valuable to us is assailed; when this party hang upon the wheels of government like a deadweight, opposing every measure that is calculated for defence or self-preservation; abetting the nefarious views of another nation upon our rights; preferring, as long as they durst contend openly against the spirit and resentment of the people, the interest of France to the welfare of their own country; justifying the first at the expence of the latter: When every act of their own government are tortured with constructions they will not bear, into attempts to infringe and trample upon the constitution, with a view to introduce monarchy; When the most unceasing and purest exertions are making to maintain a neutrality which had been proclaimed by the executive, approved unequivocally by congress, by the state legislatures, nay, by the people themselves, in various meetings; and to preserve the country in peace, are charged as a measure calculated to favour Great Britain at the expence of France; and all those who had an agency in it, are accused of being under the influence of the former, and her pensioners: When measures are systematically and pertinaciously pursued, which must eventually dissolve the union, or produce coercion: I say, when these things have become so obvious, ought characters who are best able to rescue their country from the pending evil, to remain at home? Rather ought they not come forward, and by their talents and influence, stand in the breach such conduct has made on the peace and happiness of this country, and oppose the widening of it? Vain will it be to look for peace and happiness, or for the security of liberty or property, if civil discord should ensue;—and what else can result from the policy of these among us who, by all the means in their power, are driving matters to extremity, if they cannot be counteracted effectually? The views of men can only be known or guessed at by their words or actions: Can those of the *leaders* of opposition be mistaken then, if judged by this rule? That they are *followed* by numbers who are unacquainted with their designs, and suspect as little the tendency of their principles, I am fully persuaded. But if their conduct is viewed with indifference; if their is activity and misrepresentation on one side, and supineness on the other; their numbers are accumulated by intriguing and discontented foreigners under proscription, who were at war with their own government, and the greater part of *all* government, their numbers will increase, and nothing short of Omniscience, can foretell the consequences.

I come now, my good sir, to the object of my letter, which is, to express a hope and an earnest wish, that you would come forward at the ensuing elections (if not for Congress, which you may think would take you too long from home) as a candidate for representative in the general assembly of this commonwealth.

There are, I have no doubt, very many sensible men who oppose themselves to the torrent that carries away others who had rather swim with, than stem it, without an able pilot to conduct them; but these are neither old in legislation, nor well known in the community.—Your weight of character and influence in the house of representatives, would be a bulwark against such dangerous sentiments as are delivered there at present. It would be a rallying point for the timid, and an attraction of the wavering. In a word, I conceive it to be of immense importance at this crisis, that you should be there; and I would fain hope that all minor considerations will be made to yield to the measure. If I have erroneously supposed that your sentiments on these subjects are in unison with mine; or if I have assumed a liberty which the occasion does not warrant, I must conclude as I began, with praying my motives may be received as an apology, and that my fear that the tranquility of the union, and of this state in particular, is hastening to an awful crisis, have extorted them from me. With great and very sincere regard and respect,

I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient, very humble servant.

(Signed) GEO: WASHINGTON.

Patrick Henry, Esq.

Valuable testimony in favor of the Holy Bible.

The reverend John F. Uske, chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna, now residing in London, has published a brief narrative of his travels and literary life. He was born in Prussia, December 12th, 1760, and was licenced to preach the gospel in 1780. In 1789 he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna by the Levant company. In his travels he visited very many of the places which are mentioned in the holy scriptures. He visited Bethlehem, and its vicinity, the Mount of Olives and Bethany—He passed the Mountain Carmel to Nazareth, Tabor, Taberas, the Lake Genesaret on the river Jourdan. He was at Tyre and Sydon, and passed over the mountain Lebanon. He visited the islands of the Archipelago and the continent of Asia Minor. He was at Miletus, Ephesus, Sardis, Thyatira, and Pergamos.

He examened the state of the seven churches mentioned in the revelations of St. John—He visited Nineveh and the ruins of ancient Babylon: Of these he observes, " When I approach these immencely extensive ruins, I am amazed at the exact accomplishment of the prophecies of the old Old Testament, by the prophet Isaiah." His narrative is concluded with this interesting declaration, " I must here declare to the honor of the Bible, that I did not find during my travels, one circumstance In the Holy Scriptures contrary to the present manners and customs of the East, or to geography, and the situation of the different places mentioned therein; but, on the contrary, all is conformably so the different prophecies and descriptions in the sacred writings."

From the Aurora.

The new corps raised in the states eastward of the Hudson, are on their march for the north-west frontier, under lieut. col. Whiting, of the 4th regiment of infantry, from Massachusetts; the companies of which we have heard on this route are,

Capt. Easterbrook's,
—— Lamb,
—— Hutchins,
—— Whitney,
—— Bryers,

The recruting has progressed with great facility and zeal in all parts of the union, but the complaint for want of attention in the cloathing department, is really such as to demand the interference of the proper authorities—we do not wish more than to hint at this business, but we shall certainly take it up in such a way as to put the executive in complete possession of the source of the grievance.

Just Published, and for sale,

At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

The Farmers Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at* 50 *cents per dozen. Price single,* 6 1-2 *cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock in trade of the late William Porter, will continue to manufacture

Cut & Wrought Nails,

as usual. He has now on hand, and will continue to keep, *Bar Iron, Rolled Iron, Nail Rods, Sheet Iron, Stoves,* and *Stove Pipes,* with a large assortment of *Sprigs* and *Clouts*—all which articles he will sell at the most reduced prices.

Merchants and others may be supplied with any quantity, on the shortest notice.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1808.

FOR SALE,

About seven or eight hundred Sides of

SOAL LEATHER,

Generally Spanish—of a superior quality.

SHOEMAKERS and others will find it to their advantage to purchase of it—as it is what is called *profitable sides.*

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1808.

Flint Glass Manufactory.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL,

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, and offer for sale, at their *Flint Glass Manufactory,* in Pittsburgh, a complete assortment of the following articles, viz.—

Quart and pint Decanters,
Half pint and gill do.
Quart and pint Tumblers,
Half pint and gill do.
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Pocket Flasks, Salts,
Phials, Proof Bottles, &c. &c.

Merchants from the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. will find their advantage in sending for their supplies as early as possible

All orders will be duly attended to and faithfully executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes.* tf.

For Sale,

A COACHEE & HARNESS,

Complete—also a Pair of excellent

BAY HORSES,

Remarkably kind and gentle in harness or under the saddle.

For further particulars enquire at the Flint Glass Manufactory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Erie County, ss.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of said county, at October term, A. D. 1808,

UPON the Petition of George Codd, that the benefits of the act made for the relief of insolvent debtors to be extended to him. Now, to wit October 5, 1808, the court order that the petitioner and his creditors be heard on the third Wednesday of November next, at the court house, in the borough of Erie; and that notice be given for two successive weeks by advertisement in the Mirror, the Crawford Messenger, and the Pittsburgh Gazette, the last of which to be at least two weeks previous to the day of hearing.

From the Record.

JAMES E. HERON, Proth'y.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the court of Common Pleas, for my discharge as an insolvent debtor, and that the third Wednesday in November next, at the court house in Erie, is appointed for my hearing. GEO. CODD.

Oct. 5, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags,* at this Office.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
One Tierce fresh Lime Juice,
At a reduced price. Also,
A few Boxes Shot, assorted;
AND
About 1800 Racoon Skins.
All which will be sold low for cash.
GEORGE SUTTON.
Pittsburgh, September 7, 1808.

Allegheny County to wit:

IN the Court of Common Pleas for said County, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the thirteenth of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

ON petition of *Alexander Dunlap*, a prisoner in the goal of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the Act made for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The Court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the second Monday in November next that his petition and his creditors may be then heard; and that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice thereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

By the Court,

Attest,

PRESLEY NEVILL, Pro'y.

In pursuance of the above rule. I hereby give you notice to attend, if you please at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

ALEXANDER DUNLAP.

FOR SALE,

A complete *WAGGON*, almost new, (suitable on a farm or otherwise)—also, 2 excellent young draught Horses, and a pair of Harness. The whole may be purchased together, or separate.—Apply to BERNARD HUBLEY, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river—who has a number of Tracts of Donation Land for sale.

Sept. 6, 1808.

DOCTOR GOUTIERE,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his employers, for past favors, informing them and the public at large, that he has removed to Third street, where he will continue in the line of his profession, and exert himself to give every satisfaction to all persons that will honour him with their confidence. He has an assortment of all kinds of *Medicines*, and will supply physicians in the country, at the most reduced price.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 5th, 1808.

EDUCATION.

A select School for Young Ladies,
Was opened on Monday the 19th current, by the
REV. ROBERT REID,
At his School Room in the House of Algeo and Stevenson, Market-street, Pittsburgh,

WHERE he will teach English grammatically, also to read and pronounce that language according to the most approved standards; Penmanship in twenty various hands, all on the most modern system; Arithmetic in all its parts; Geography with the use of the globes and maps; Elocution; the rules of Composition with their application, &c. &c. &c.

He hopes that by a strict attention to morals, together with the liberal education of his pupils, not to disappoint the expectation of those parents and guardians, who may commit to his care and trust the education of youth.

Terms—Five Dollars per quarter.

A few Boarders can be accommodated.

☞ He also intends opening a *Night School* on the 10th of October next, for the purpose of instructing young gentlemen.

Terms—Three Dollars per quarter.

September, 1808.

STRAYS.

ENTERED with the subscriber, a black Horse, 14 or 15 years old, about 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, and shod behind; also, a flea-bitten grey Mare, 9 years old, a natural trotter, her mane hangs on the near side, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL, Wood-ranger.
Chartiers creek, Allegheny county,
September 22, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

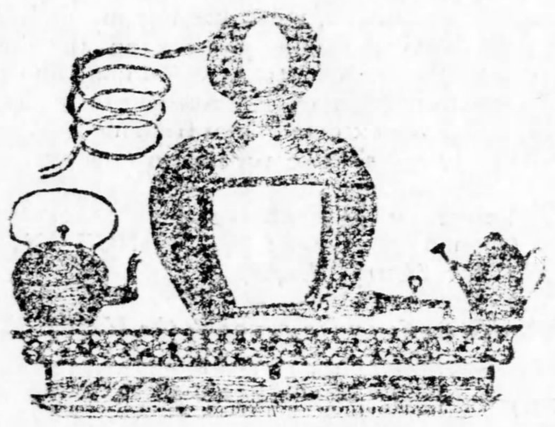
Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED
COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Just Received
AT
The Storage and Commission Warehouse,
of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 and 90 days.

BOYLE IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.
May 23, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE.
By the subscriber, an assortment of
LEATHER,
Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.
Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

J. LINTON,
TAYLOR.

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

GRATEFUL to his friends and customers for their past favors, he respectfully solicits the continuance of the same—Anxious to merit it, his friends may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable manner.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6, 1808, eow7t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

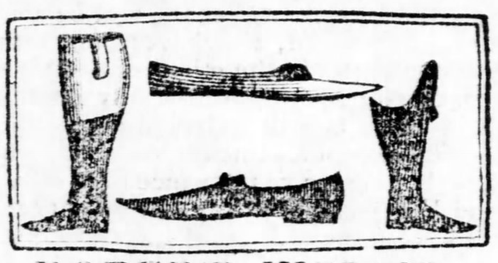
In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land,

in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post-Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON }
JOHN WILKINS, } Com'rs,
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

New Medical and Drug Store.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery*, &c. of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

TO
Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh. 17th Nov. 1806.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers*, &c. tf.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.